

NEW SWEDISH KING DOET AND DREAMER

(Continued from Seventh Page.)

ica is well remembered, and Prince Erik, the Duke of Vestmanland.

Snowballing of Gustavus.

The "snowballing" of Gustavus has always been regarded as one of the most daring and unique episodes in the history of any king's life. In no other country could such a thing have occurred without the most serious consequences to the perpetrators of the outrage. As it was, the dispatches from Christiania, Norway, where the "snowballing" occurred, merely said that the police dispersed the crowd and made one of two arrests of suspects. This took place in March, 1899, shortly after Gustavus had been named regent by his father.

The action of the Norwegians was understood to express their disapproval of the stand taken by the new ruler on the "absolute independence propaganda of the Norwegians.

Before passing from King Gustavus it is interesting to note that as Regent he was the first of his line to enjoy the full support and consideration of the Swedish aristocracy. The latter has always been noted as being one of the proudest and most exclusive in all Europe and had to a certain extent made a point of holding aloof from King Oscar and his three predecessors on account of their plebeian origin. They would not forget that Marshal Bernadotte, the first king of the present line, owed his kingdom to the revolution, and that, as peasant, he had been placed upon the throne by Emperor Napoleon. The fact that he had participated in the massacres of the French aristocracy and that at his death the words, "Death to the tyrant and to the aristocrats" was found tattooed on his arm, was pointed to as a blot upon the family escutcheon.

Now One of Them.

The new King has always been credited with having eliminated to a great extent the peasant blood from his veins and can rely upon the support of his entire Swedish people.

Victoria, who is to reign over Sweden, as the consort of Gustavus, is like her husband, well-fitted to play the part of a ruler. Briefly defined, her principal characteristics denote that she is a woman of unusual attainments, an admirable musician, an artist and a writer. She had many advantages of education, being the favorite granddaughter of the Empress Augusta, wife of Kaiser Wilhelm I, of Germany. The Grand Duchess of Baden, Victoria's mother, was the daughter of Augusta, and thus the present Queen of Sweden is a cousin to the present ruler of Germany.

She was given a practical as well as a literary education and was taught to sew and darn, how to cook and how to manage a house. For cooking she displayed a natural aptitude which made her famous as a past master at the culinary art. She is just as accomplished when it comes to drawing, writing, and music.

About ten years ago it was feared that the princess suffered from an incurable lung complaint and she spent several winters in the south of France. The fears proved groundless and the Queen is today much stronger and robust in every way.

The new crown prince, Gustavus Adolph, has been less before the public eye than his father, but now that he is the direct prospective ruler of Sweden public attention must become divided between the King and the Crown Prince.

Prince More Democratic.

In manner the Crown Prince is said to be more democratic than his father. He was at least always more popular in Norway, where Gustavus was always more or less persona non grata. The life of the Crown Prince has been uneventful as compared with either that of his father or grandfather, King Oscar.

Perhaps the world at large became first and best acquainted with Gustavus Adolph through the rumors of a prospective suit for the hand of Miss Alice Roosevelt several years ago, and later through the marriage of Gustavus in June, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, favorite niece of King Edward.

The wedding was one of the most notable in the history of European royal alliances and took place with much pomp and ceremony at Windsor castle, most of the royal house of England being present. Perhaps the feature most remarked upon was the action of the royal bride and bridegroom in going from the chapel after the ceremony in an

open carriage, every other carriage in the procession being closed.

The new Crown Prince has been very carefully educated with the view that he would some day ascend to the throne of Sweden. Part of his upbringing was largely attended by Queen Sophia, as well as King Oscar, owing to the long absence from Sweden of his mother, due to bad health.

Strong and Robust.

In this connection it is remembered that the Crown Prince himself was hustled off to the south of Europe about the time he attained his majority. It was feared that he had inherited the rather consumptive tendencies of his mother, but these fears proved groundless and today Gustavus Adolph gives every indication that he has a long life before him and will sooner or later become the king of his people.

The marriage of Gustavus Adolph and Princess Victoria has always been referred to as a love match and a romance pure and simple. The Princess was the pet of her grandmother, Queen Victoria, and was always popular with the common people on account of her refusal to allow a match to be arranged for her. It was generally said that she could have been the bride of the German Crown Prince, or the Grand Duke Michael, then heir presumptive to the throne of Russia, but she refused to give her hand where her heart had not preceded her.

The unpretentious, democratic, and good looking Prince Gustavus Adolph won both her heart and hand and King Edward gave his cordial approval to the engagement and marriage. The King nicknamed her "Daisy," a name by which she has always been known in the British royal family circle.

President's Daughter Favored.

The suggestion of a match between Gustavus Adolph and Miss Alice Roosevelt was never seriously entertained in this country. It occasioned considerable comment, however, at the time, inasmuch as the matter was generally discussed by the Swedish press and the prospect of a possible alliance between the two countries in this manner was most favorably received there. The Upsala Nija Tidning, an official Swedish paper, started the discussion by saying editorially that the marriage of the Prince to an American girl with American sense and independence would be a good thing both for Sweden and Adolph. The proposition was taken up all over Sweden, and although handled in a delicate manner by the press, it was evident that the thought was considered a happy one. No one asked Miss Roosevelt if she would care to become a queen and the Tidning, in suggesting it, said "perhaps she wouldn't want to."

Taken all in all, the royal family of Sweden will be watched with interest by Americans. In itself it is interesting, for no monarch descended from a peasant has ever gained in a century and a half the respect accorded Gustavus and his heirs by a whole people today.

Great English Derby And Its Conditions

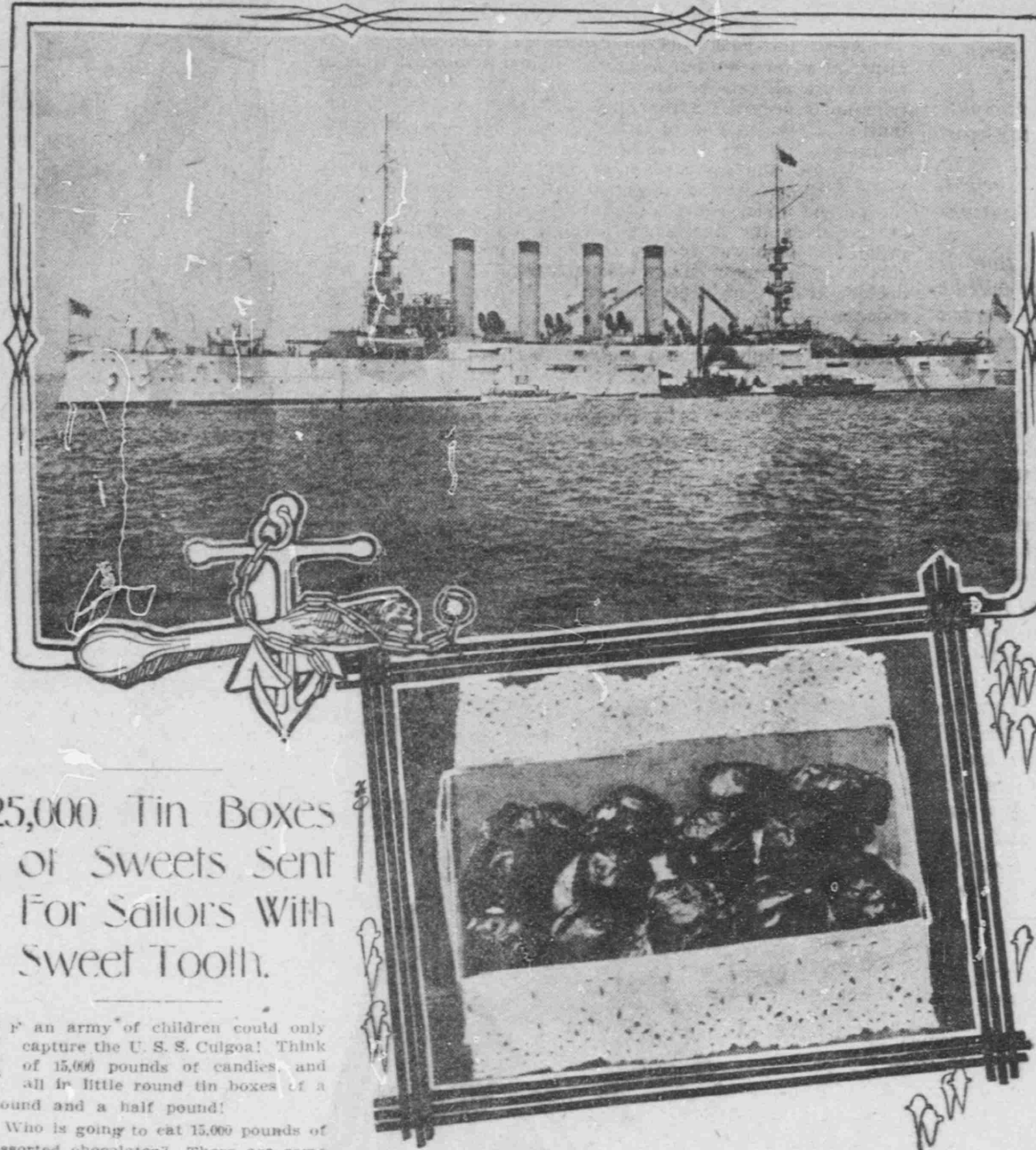
THE Derby, as everyone knows, is a race for three-year-olds, but not racing people are sometimes rather vague as to what a three-year-old implies. The age of a horse is reckoned in this way: No matter when he is foaled, his age is reckoned from January 1 of the year in which he is born. Thus, a colt born last June was a "foal" until January 1, 1907, when he became, although really only six months old, a yearling. On January 1st, 1908, he will become a two-year-old.

It was a long time before the Derby attained its present enormous popularity. Up to 1813 the number of subscribers never exceeded fifty, and it was not until 1811 that the number exceeded 100. Then it increased rapidly, and in 1818 there were 215 subscribers. In those days there were usually many more starters than there are today. In 1851, when Sir J. Hawley's Teddington romped in there were thirty-three horses at the starting point, and in 1862 the record number of thirty-four appeared. Nowadays the average number of starters is about a dozen. The smallest number of starters for the Derby was seen in 1784. Only four horses ran.

The first foreign horse to win the great race was Gladiateur, who belonged to the French Count de Lagrange. He was a splendid animal, being one of the very few who could boast of having secured the "Triple Crown." A horse that wins the Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Leger, is said to have gained the "Triple Crown," and in the past century only ten horses have accomplished the feat.

Probably the best animal that did not win the Derby was Sceptre. She carried off all the classic races except the Derby—namely, the Oaks, the Two Thousand, the One Thousand, and the St. Leger.

Tons and Tons of Candy For Jackies Behind Guns On Big Fleet to the Pacific



25,000 Tin Boxes of Sweets Sent For Sailors With Sweet Tooth.

an army of children could only capture the U. S. S. Culgoza! Think of 15,000 pounds of candies, and all in little round tin boxes of a pound and a half pound!

Who is going to eat 15,000 pounds of assorted chocolates? There are some thousands of husky jack-tars composing "Fighting Bob" Evans' fleet who can answer that. No finer sailors in the world, yet they love bonbons as well as any schoolboy.

If 100 of these husky sailor boys, weighing 150 pounds each, were bunched into a compact squad and set on a scale, they would just balance the enormous quantity of candy which the fleet will take with them on their voyage. It played a part in the Christmas festivities, that candy.

It wasn't thought that this candy was taken as part of holiday festivities. Far from it. It is a food, and it is one of the most valuable in the list of supplies.

The stay-at-home public has no idea of the quantity of candy the army and navy consume. They eat tons of sweets every year. And the eating of it probably saves them from the evils of the consumption of thousands of gallons more of alcohol.

Medicine and Food.

For, in the tropics, candy is both a medicine and a food. It is a medicine in that it creates a distaste for alcohol, or, to be more accurate, it diminishes or eradicates the thirst. Those who are in a position to be considered authorities assert that the use of candy creates a dislike for that stimulant. Scientists have noted, too, that men with a strong taste for sweets are seldom addicted to alcoholism. In parenthesis it might be said that because a rian doesn't like candies, it does not necessarily follow that he is fond of the floating bowl.

To feed an army of soldiers or a fleet of sailors is a gigantic task. Ordinary food will pall, without great variety. On active service any improper food will do more injury than all the cannonading of the enemy. So it is that Uncle Sam has been studying the problem of feeding his fighting men for half a century.

While 15,000 pounds of candies is a big consignment, it isn't all the candy Admiral Evans' fleet will eat. In all the canteens of the various battleships and cruisers there are thousands of candies—thousands of pounds of them. What is being taken on the Culgoza will be the reserve. It will only be distributed among the ships when the first supply is exhausted.

In Air-Tight Cans.

But how to keep a huge quantity of bonbons for a long period in a hot climate—that was a problem. To solve it a Boston company put up this 15,000-pound order in air-tight cans—little round cans of half-pound sizes, and pound sizes, with bright labels. And they guarantee them to keep fresh for six months.

To see about 25,000 tins stacked into a pile reaching to the roof of a large room and to realize that each tin contained candy would be better than a holiday to the average child.

There is a tremendous quantity of material in 15,000 pounds of candies. The chocolate coating of these bonbons alone amounts to about 5,000 pounds; there are about 9,000 pounds of sugar, and the rest consists of nuts, fruit, etc.

Great quantities are sold to the army and navy in the United States every year. But this order was unique because of the rush for its supply and the fact that it was going to help feed a fleet engaged on a serious mission.

Where 30,000 pounds of candy are turned out every day, an order for 15,000 pounds doesn't mean any great feat, except in the packing. But put-

U. S. BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT RECEIVING A CONSIGNMENT OF CANDY AND A SAMPLE BOX OF THE 25,000.

ting all in air-tight cans, and with elaborate care, taxed hundreds of girl employees to their best work.

Largest Order in History.

It isn't the biggest order that has been given by the army or navy for sweets either. The biggest in the history of the American army was during the Spanish-American war. Then a company in Boston sent 45,000 pounds of assorted chocolates in one shipment to the Philippines.

When this last big consignment was shipped to Brooklyn, it was consigned to the Culgoza. It took only half a day to make those 15,000 pounds. But it took several days to pack them. Then away they went in great loads, and the thousands of boxes are now reposing in the body of the supply ship.

The Culgoza is sailing with many creature comforts. On board her were 48,000 packages of

Carried Rubber Tube In Lung for 20 Years

JOHN DEVINE, a junk dealer of Philadelphia, has for twenty years been carrying around with him and concealed in his right lung, a rubber tube eight inches long, to which was attached a long silk thread. This tube has been removed by a skillful operation and Devine is expected to be relieved of pain from which he has long suffered.

During all these years the man has been ailing, but until a few days ago it was not known what was the matter, as several physicians, some of them the most expert in Philadelphia, failed to discover the real cause for his continued illness. Then a few days ago he was seized with pains in the breast, but as he had so often suffered in the same way he did not pay much attention to them at the time. During the evening, however, they became unbearable, and he was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital. He was treated for a couple of days, but became worse instead of better. The patient did not respond to treatment, and nothing could be discovered that would account for the severe pains.

Finally it was decided to try an examination by the X-rays, and a black-colored substance around which some flesh had grown was discovered. Devine was told about it and asked if he ever had an operation performed, and at first he could not think of any. He thought for a few minutes and then declared that twenty years ago he had been taken to the Philadelphia hospital to be treated for a fever and pleurisy, and that an operation had been performed.

To draw away the pus a rubber tube was inserted, to which was attached a thread. One day, he said, he felt the tube slipping down inside, and he told the doctor who was then in attendance upon him. An examination was made, but the physician declared that the tube must have fallen out as it certainly did not get into the lung or stomach. There was no X-ray in these days, and consequently, the tube could not be located.

After the discovery of what was thought to be a growth of some other kind, an operation was arranged for and Prof. H. L. Northrop performed it at the Hahnemann Hospital. The eight-inch rubber tube and the thread was drawn out and Devine is reported to be doing nicely.

Savettes, 1,000 pounds of navy plus chewing tobacco, and 20,000 cigars. So Jack is not such an unfortunate dog after all.

Candy manufacture is of comparatively recent development. Some centuries have been engaged in it for a long period of years, but, considering the age of civilization, its manufacture is a strictly modern industry.

For until the beginning of the nineteenth century the art of making candy was practiced chiefly by physicians and apothecaries. They made candy out of sugar and honey, to conceal the taste of their medicines.

Of course, sweets have been known in all ages. The ancient Romans used them in various forms, for the average human has a sweet tooth, whatever his race or whatever his time. But each household made its own supply in those days, and the manufacture of them for general use was not really established until well into the nineteenth century.

During the early part of this century the art of making candy was regarded as an English specialty. In 1851 an exhibition was held in London, international in its scope. So unique were the exhibits of candy there that the attention of other nations was attracted, more particularly of France and Germany.

France went into the making of chocolate bonbons as a specialty, and soon excelled all other nations. Then the New England industries got into their stride. But it is not to be supposed that the United States didn't manufacture candy before the exhibition of 1851. That exhibition merely gave birth to a new interest. It showed what could be done.

Record of Growth.

For as early as 1816 Philadelphia had twenty candy factories, and New York about as many. Up to 1845 each candy dealer made his own goods by hand, the assortment being limited to stick and molasses candy and sugar plums, and a few imported fancy candies.

Then came the revolving candy pan. It was the first machinery used in the manufacture of candy in America, and was imported by Sebastian Chauveau of Philadelphia. That steam pan suggested to the receptive American mind many inventions in the manufacture of candy.

The first of these was the lozenge-making machine, which was invented by Oliver Chase, of Boston. Since those days new forms of machinery have been added from year to year until the manufacture of candy forms a huge and separate industry.

Of large factories alone there were 33 in the United States engaged in candy making in 1880. They employed 1,731 hands, represented an investment of about \$1,055,000, and turned out in the twelve months candy to the value of \$2,040,000.

In forty years the industry had grown to tremendous proportions. There were 2,821 factories in 1920. They employed 27,312 hands, represented an investment of \$23,328,720, paid more than \$1,690,000 annually in wages, and turned out candy to the value of about \$60,000,000.

While the figures for 1920 are not available, it is a conservative estimate to add 50 per cent to these figures to show what the candy industry is. And this would represent only the big factories. There is an enormous amount of candy made each year in small establishments from which no statistics are available.

Love Letters Received By Miss Eola T. Rice

(Continued from First Page.)

persistent admirer, this one a poet, who sent Miss Rice several of his choicest effusions with a request that, in addition to taking the offer of his love under consideration, she should also pass judgment upon the quality of his verse. Says this second letter, which, by the way, is typewritten and business-like:

"Some time ago I wrote you, and thought I would receive a reply to my letter before this, but so far none has come, and I would be glad and appreciate it so much if you would please kindly write to me—as it suits your convenience. I am inclosing herewith a copy of three little poems I had published, and hope you will appreciate my efforts at poetry writing. I am sending you this copy as I know you will not be severe in your criticism on the poems. Please write me a long letter, as I am very anxious to hear from you, and know I shall appreciate your letter so much."

Says She Should Have Won.

Another one reads:

"I was very much pleased to notice that you have won a prize in the national beauty contest as one of the most beautiful young ladies in America, and I think you more than deserve this handsome compliment, and I am sure you are more entitled to the first prize than the young lady who won it. While I know you are good and noble and without any thought of envy to the young lady to whom it was given, yet I am sure it should have been you."

The letter continues with the request that the recipient send her photograph, and also any pretty

Slaves Were Held By Colored Race

GEORGE P. FLOYD, who lived in Montgomery during the war, and a short time thereafter, writes the following letter to the Detroit Journal:

During slave times before the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States by Abraham Lincoln in 1863, there were many negro slave owners, who owned and paid taxes on members of their own race. That tax was \$3 per capita. Those negro slave owners came into possession of their slaves exactly as did the white people and they managed them in much the same manner, often hiring them out to other employers and taking all the wages the workers earned. There were many cases of the kind, and some of them are interesting.

One case was that of Daisy Gifford, of Montgomery, Ala., who owned her own husband. She hired him out by the year to work for a winter in my stage and transfer stables until he offended her in some way, when I purchased him from her for \$300. I kept possession of the negro until the war closed, when I set him up in business on a truck farm.

Another negro, Bob Jacobs, owned and worked negroes that he had purchased. He had a cotton plantation near Montgomery, and worked some fifty negroes, a number of whom he had purchased. Jim Thomas, a negro slave owner, operated a line of drays in Montgomery, owning both the negro drivers and mules, also a number of women and children slaves. Tom Rutherford, of Montgomery, was a slave of his wife, Tom's wife permitted him to work for others for wages and reserve a part of his wages to be applied to the purchase of his freedom, \$1,000 being the price stipulated. He paid \$600 to his wife toward his freedom, when his wife died, leaving no record of her private arrangement. By some trick Tom was sold after his wife's death to a man named Waters. In the meantime Tom married another colored woman who was free. She purchased Tom from Waters, agreeing to pay \$1,000 on the installment plan. Before all the installments had been paid the war broke out. Lincoln freed all the slaves in the South and Tom became free.

Laz Jackson was a slave owned by Henry Clark, of Montgomery. Laz married a free woman, who purchased her husband for \$2,000, and gave her note in payment. Jacob Whiteside, a neighbor, endorsed the note. The war broke out and his wife died. A part of the note was still due when the war closed, but Laz did not repudiate the debt, although he could have done so. He continued to work and save money. Several years after the slaves were set free and after the war had closed, Laz paid the last dollar of the note his wife had given to secure his freedom.

Moses Hill was a slave belonging to D. Hill, of Wetumpka, Ala. Moses was hired out by the year to my brother, who kept the Exchange Hotel in Montgomery, and was made head waiter. He saved the money which he picked up in tips. Moses married a slave woman also belonging to Mr. Hill. He continued to accumulate money and bought his wife's freedom for \$50. Moses and his wife remained in Montgomery until after the civil war closed. They then went to Chicago, where Moses was employed as head waiter at Kingsley's Hotel for years. Many cases of this kind occurred in the Southern States during slave times.

souvenir postals that Washington affords. "And rest assured that the photos, as well as any letters you may write me, will be held sacred, and if you write to me no one will ever see our letters. * * * Thanking you for any beautiful photos and cards you may send me, and any kind of letters you may write to me, and wishing you all the joy, sunshine, and happiness this world contains, and trusting your life will have nothing to mar its joys, and that it will be filled by music from the Golden Harp of life produced by ecstatic fingers of love, and hoping to have a long, kind letter from you real soon. I remain with kindest regards, ever yours,

From a Girl Admirer.

Then came a letter from a far-off town in Iowa, written by a girl whose friends have told her that she resembles Miss Rice very much.

"I will inclose a small picture of myself, taken recently," she continues, "from which you can judge for yourself how much we resemble one another. Your father being a photographer, I would be more than pleased to receive a picture from you."

A young Wisconsin law student writes in apologetic vein to Miss Rice, and begs that despite the liberty he has taken she will not regard him as "some shallow-pated masquerader." His letter he says, "is for the purpose of requesting one of the greatest favors which I, a young man studying law, would dare ask of so beautiful and talented young woman, that of asking for your photograph and also a small letter, even though it is no more than an autograph from you. If you will so condescend as to grant me this favor, I shall hereafter be indebted to you for life. In my opinion, being candid and not in the least trying to flatter you, you are rightfully America's Queen of Beauty," and if you will only send me your picture I can then point out the photo from among my dearest treasures as the most beautiful woman in America. * * * You are far ahead of all other contestants. Now, please don't think that I am some shallow-pated masquerader, for I am not. I am simply a lover of beauty, and intend to request the picture of the most beautiful woman, and you are, in my opinion. Hoping to receive a favorable answer soon,

Traveling Man a Victim.

A commercial traveler recognized Miss Rice in a Washington shoe store, and instantly fell in love. Immediately on his return to New York he took occasion to write of the incident:

"I saw you in — shoe store in Washington while you were trying a pair of shoes. I recognized you immediately, and you must pardon the liberty I take in telling you that I fell in love with your face, your figure, and your ankle. You are one of the most beautiful women I have ever seen, and I could scarcely keep from speaking to you on this occasion. I lingered in the store every moment you were there just to rave over your beauty. I write to beg of you that you will correspond with me, and will not become angry when I tell you that I am most serious in my intentions, and write with a view to matrimony. I have a good position, am amply able to care for a wife, am a blond, etc., etc." Admiringly yours,

These are but a few of the many letters received by Miss Rice, each typical of a number of others along similar lines. In addition, there have been dozens of souvenir postals cards, some sent and signed by friends, others not signed at all, but all congratulatory of The Times' beauty contest prize winner.

Overflowing With Adjectives.

The friendly congratulatory letters, however, are short, expressive, and contain none of the subtle flattery of the stranger suitor. The love missives, on the other hand, incline rather to the "continued in our next" style, and are overflowing with adjectives descriptive of the writer's appreciation of Miss Rice's beauty and a consuming desire to correspond— for whatever it may bring.

It is the carrying of missives like these that causes the shoulders of some of the nation's postmen to become stooped, the doorbells to become worn, and the winners of the beauty contests, Washington's especially, to receive more love letters than the average love-sick schoolgirl of sixteen or thereabouts.